UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

IN RE: . Case No. 01-1139 (JKF) . Adv. No. 02-2210/02-2211

W.R. GRACE & CO.,

et al., 824 North Market Street

Wilmington, DE 19801

Debtors.

. December 13, 2010

. 10:00 a.m.

TRANSCRIPT OF HEARING
BEFORE HONORABLE JUDITH K. FITZGERALD
UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT JUDGE

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THE COURT: This is the matter of W.R. Grace and Company, Bankruptcy Number 01-1139. I have a list of participants by phone, Oliver Butt, Elisa Alcabes, Scott Baena, 4 Janet Baer, Aro Berman, Terese Best, David Blabey, Deanna Boll, 5∥ Matthew Bonanno, Thomas Brandi, Peg Brickley, Claire Burke, Elizabeth Cabraser, Kellie Cairns, Douglas Cameron, Matthew Cantor, Linda Casey, Gabrielle Cellorosi, Richard Cobb, Tiffany Cobb, Jacob Cohn, George Coles, Andrew Craig, Leslie Davis, Michael Davis, Elizabeth DeCristofaro, Martin Dies, John Donley, Melanie Dritz, Michael Duggan, Terence Edwards, Lisa Esayian, Marion Fairey, Jeffrey Farkas, Debra Felder, Michael Giannotto, Daniel Glosband, James Green, John Green, Robert Guttmann, Barbara Harding, Sarah Harnett, Roger Higgins, Robert Horkovich, Richard Ifft, Brian Kasprzak, Stuart Kovensky, Matthew Kramer, Arlene Krieger, Lewis Kruger, Michael Linn, Peter Lockwood, Edward Longosz, Alan Madian, Tara Mondelli, Gilbert Nathan, David Parsons, Adam Paul, Carl Pernicone, Margaret Phillips, John Phillips, Mark Plevin, Francine Rabinovitz, Joseph Radecki, James Restivo, Alan Rich, Andrew Rosenberg, Ilan Rosenberg, Alan Runyan, Jay Sakalo, Robert Sales, Joe Samluk, Alexander Sanders, Darrell Scott, Mark Shelnitz, Stephen Shimshak, Jason Solganick, Daniel Speights, Shayne Spencer, Theodore Tacconelli, Edward Westbrook, Jeffrey Wisler, Richard Wyron, and Rebecca Zubaty.

THE COURT: I'll take entries in court please.

1 morning.

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MR. DONLEY: John Donley on behalf of the debtors, Your Honor.

MS. BAER: Janet Baer on behalf of the debtors.

MR. FRANKEL: Morning, Your Honor. Roger Frankel on 6 behalf of David Austern, the future claims representative.

MR. LOCKWOOD: Morning, Your Honor. Peter Lockwood on behalf of the ACC.

MR. COHN: Good morning, Your Honor. Dan Cohn on 10 behalf of the Libby claimants.

MR. O'NEILL: Good morning, Your Honor. James 12 0'Neill, Pachulski, Stang, Ziehl and Jones on behalf of the 13 debtors.

MR. PASQUALE: Good morning, Your Honor. Ken 15 Pasquale from Strook for the unsecured creditors committee.

MR. COBB: Good morning, Your Honor. Richard Cobb on 16 17 behalf of the bank lender group.

MR. ROSENBERG: Good morning, Your Honor. Andrew 18 19 Rosenberg on behalf of the bank lender group.

MR. HOGAN: Morning, Your Honor. Daniel Hogan on 21 behalf of the Canadian Zonolite claimants.

MR. TURETSKY: Good morning, Your Honor. David 23 Turetsky of Skadden on behalf of Sealed Air.

MR. COCO: Good morning, Your Honor. Nathan Coco on 25 behalf of Fresenius. And also in the courtroom with me today

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is my partner, David Rosenbloom.

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MR. KLAUDER: Good morning, Your Honor. David Klauder for the United States Trustee.

MS. CASEY: Good morning, Your Honor. Linda Casey on 5 BNSF Railway.

MR. HURFORD: Good morning. Mark Hurford, Campbell Levine, on behalf of the ACC.

MR. MANGAN: Good morning, Your Honor. Kevin Mangan on behalf of the State of Montana, as well as Canada.

10 MR. BROWN: Good morning, Your Honor. Michael Brown 11 on behalf of Geico and Republic.

12 MR. RICH: Morning, Your Honor. Alan Rich on behalf 13 of Judge Sanders the property damage FCR.

MR. McDANIEL: Garvan McDaniel for Arrowwood.

MR. LONGOSZ: Good morning, Your Honor. Edward Longosz on behalf of Maryland Casualty.

17 MR. WISLER: Good morning, Your Honor. Jeffrey 18 Wisler on behalf of Maryland Casualty Company.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, good morning.

MS. BAER: Good morning, again, Your Honor. Baer on behalf of the debtors. Your Honor, I can take you very quickly through most of the agenda. Item Number 1, Your Honor, the Massachusetts Department of Revenue objection to claim. I'm happy to report we have settled that matter. settlement agreement has been filed. It's set for hearing at

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1 the January 10th hearing so hopefully we will resolve that and $2 \parallel$ finally get it off the agenda.

Your Honor, Agenda Item Number 2 is the 25th Omnibus 4 objection. There still are a few remaining tax claims there that we're working on, so that's being continued to January 6 10th.

Your Honor, you have entered orders on Items 3, 4, 5 and 6, so I don't think we need to take up anything further on those matters.

And that takes us, Your Honor, to Agenda Item Number 7. That is the status on plan confirmation. Your Honor entered an order last week and my co-counsel, John Donley, will 13 address that for the debtors.

THE COURT: All right. I have added a couple of items to my list since I issued that conference, Mr. Donley. But, I'm happy to start with the two that are there. Some, I think, are probably not so troublesome. It's more -- I'm a little confused as to the effect of some of the settlements and 19 I need some clarification about some things.

MR. DONLEY: All right. Well, let me begin -- and one thing I assure the Court I most definitely won't do since I heard the tail end of the prior matter about reopening the record, I assure the court most definitely we won't do that. We want to be very precise responding to Your Honor's questions. And before I get in or ramble around, is there

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anything specific on the 8.8.7 issue that Your Honor would like 2 me to be addressing?

THE COURT: Well, yes. This new release in the 4 newest plan indicates that people who are I think not voting $5 \parallel$ for the plan -- and I'm not clear whether it includes people who do not take any money from the plan -- from the trust -- will be bound by both the channeling injunction and the release. The release for Fresenius specifically seems to go beyond what is required by the Fresenius settlement documents 10 \parallel and that seems to be the subject of an objection to 8.8.7.

So, I'm not clear how -- and I should note for the 12∥ record that the Fresenius settlement in the adversary action was entered before the circuit decided Combustion Engineering. So, it seems to include -- if not a channeling and I think it does include a channeling for direct claims against Fresenius which I think under Combustion simply cannot be done. And it also includes, it seems, these releases by people who have not voted for the plan and I'm not clear how just taking money from the trust is going to afford Fresenius a release of nonasbestos related claims. So, I am concerned by what 8.8.7 is doing, how it's structured, and whether -- if that alone will make this plan unconfirmable.

MR. DONLEY: All right. I understand the issues.

THE COURT: And I'll just state for the record, the 25∥reason I asked for this status conference is I had indicated at 1 a prior hearing that I would try to get this confirmation $2 \parallel$ opinion done by the end of the year. And the reason I'm 3 setting this status conference is to help hopefully get that 4 process finalized. So, I'm looking for some explanations and 5 if I can't satisfactorily address them to my own satisfaction, 6 then I don't know whether I'm going to meet my end of year deadline.

MR. DONLEY: Okay. And let me start by just noting one thing for the record. I do believe the second last 10 | sentence which I've put on the ELMO of 8.8.7 is in and is 11 required by the Fresenius settlement agreement. I have a cite 12 on that but let me come to it when I proceed through stepwise, 13 Your Honor.

The first question is with regard to entities who 15 receive no distribution under the plan. First of all, those entities are unaffected by this second last sentence, the 17 release as to Fresenius --

THE COURT: All right.

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MR. DONLEY: -- by definition. And if they -- if 20 there is anyone in that category who voted for the plan -- I'm not sure that there is, I've been trying to imagine who it would be -- they're affected by the other consensual releases and all the third circuit authorities approving consensual 24 releases.

> THE COURT: Yes. I'm not concerned. If they voted

1 for the plan, I'm not concerned --

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MR. DONLEY: Right.

THE COURT: -- about the release. I think they have 4 the right to release. But, if they haven't voted for the plan, 5 that's a horse of a different color.

MR. DONLEY: Yes. And if they're not receiving any distribution they're unaffected. If their creditors in contrast who receive or retain property under the plan and did not vote to accept the plan with regard to this release and the 10 | second last sentence of 8.8.7 deems that they have released the 11 Fresenius indemnified parties according to that language.

And we believe there's a very substantial record in 13 the case that satisfies the Continental Airlines factors and 14 the similar factors from the Exide opinion, as well. And let me just start by getting a -- giving a sense on the whiteboard of what types of claims -- what the universe of claims we're 17 talking about are.

MS. BAER: You need a mic? John, you're going to 19 need a mic.

MR. DONLEY: Oh, I'm sorry.

THE COURT: Is there any way that that screen can be put up on my monitor? It's very difficult for me to read at that angle.

MR. DONLEY: I think I can just use this portable 25∥mic, Your Honor, if that picks up because I'll just be a minute 1 at the flow chart.

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THE COURT: What's this monitor for if it's not for that?

MS. BAER: Your Honor, we have an extra copy -- hard 5 copy -- if that would help.

THE COURT: It probably would. Thanks. I have it in a -- somewhere here but -- thank you.

MR. DONLEY: So --

THE COURT: Just a minute, Mr. Donley, because I 10∥thought that it was something to do with accepting property from the trust.

MR. DONLEY: What we're -- in the second last sentence, we had various -- consensual release is talked about 14 at the start of 8.8.7 through a whole host of defined terms, 15 asbestos, protected parties, committees and we did, as Your 16 Honor may recall, we narrowed this release to address a concern 17 of the U.S. Trustee about representatives being protected only 18 if they actually served in the case. So, this has been 19 modified and tailored. And then when we get down to this last sentence regarding Fresenius indemnities, this is the one where there's a release deemed to be given --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. DONLEY: -- to the Fresenius indemnified parties by persons who did not vote to accept the plan. And when I think about the categories of claims or creditors that that

1 affects, you start obviously with asbestos claimants, a big 2 part of the case. And the asbestos claimants in the case we 3 know are already covered by the 524(g) injunctions by the 4 various substantial consideration in the plan and so forth so 5| that's already covered. Nothing unfair that's added by this 6 release to asbestos claimants.

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You then think about another category of claims which are the successor claims, for example, claims related -- arising out of the Fresenius transaction or successor 10 | fraudulent claims relating in some respect to Fresenius. 11 those are covered along with other matters in the successor 12 claims injunction in Section 8.5.1 of the plan. So, if those are already addressed, there's no unfairness to persons who are already enjoined -- creditors already being enjoined given a release here.

What else is left then in the pie chart when we think about the universe of affected claims. And I think of kind of other claims that aren't asbestos PI, aren't asbestos PD, aren't going to arise up saying this transaction aren't successor fraudulent transfer claims relating to Fresenius that are other types of business claims predating the Fresenius transaction. Maybe there's alleged to be a co-liability on a contract or an indemnity provision or something.

THE COURT: Well, it'd be every unsecured creditor in

the case.

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MR. DONLEY: Yes.

THE COURT: Every other unsecured creditor --

MR. DONLEY: Any other -- and there's a defined term 5 for that in the plan. Those are called GR claims. 6 subset of the defined term Grace-related claims and this other category is called GR claims. And the critical part of this argument is that those are assumed in Section 8.5.2 of the plan. And that's where the reorganized debtor assumes -- it's 8.5.2C. And I have it on the ELMO but I guess Your Honor can't

THE COURT: No, I can see it.

MR. DONLEY: -- see that.

THE COURT: Yes. It's just a bad angle.

MR. DONLEY: All right. It's 8.5.2C and that's the The reorganized debtors from and after the effective date shall assume all liability of Fresenius and be entitled to assert and have the benefit of all defenses of Fresenius with respect to all GR claims -- that's that other category, all others -- timely filed by the GR claims.

THE COURT: Well, if you're talking about GR claims as Grace-related claims, the definition in the plan incorporates the definition in the Fresenius settlement and that includes essentially everything, every direct or indirect claim against Fresenius. And I don't think (A) those can be

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1 channeled, nor do I think those can be released. So, if the 2 debtor's assuming them and the creditors have voted for the 3 plan, that's a different issue with respect to the release. 4 But, I'm not sure how they're going to be channeled in anyway.

MR. DONLEY: So, well, it's a release without a channeling and it's an assumption by the debtor. So, in terms -- I'm focusing now on the first prong of Continental Airlines, fairness to creditors, these things are already assumed and there are findings. I won't bore the Court with them. 10∥ could go through them but in Judge Wolin's opinion with those 11∥ broad releases included in the Fresenius -- Judge Wolin's, $12 \parallel$ rather, approval order for the Fresenius settlement. He had findings TT, YY and ZZ that specifically found that the releases were fair to creditors, substantial contributions beneficial to the estate, to the plaintiffs in the actions and to the creditors specifically found.

Now, if we turn to are these -- I'm anticipating from your last question, Your Honor, the next prong of Continental Are these releases necessarily and essential to the plan? We believe so and -- because they were required by Fresenius and embodied in Judge Wolin's order -- 115 --

THE COURT: That's okay for the settlement with respect to Fresenius. The problem is putting them into the plan as opposed to people and entities that had either no notice, although I can't tell from having looked at the

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1 Fresenius settlement who was noticed. It seems that the quote 2 unquote noticed parties were all noticed, but I don't know who they were because the district court docket and the bankruptcy 4 court docket are not the same and I simply don't know who they 5 were.

So, I don't know who had the opportunity to appear and be heard on the Fresenius issue. To the extent there was that opportunity, it seems to me they're foreclosed from coming in and objecting now because they had that opportunity to object to those same issues at the settlement. But, I don't know who all those folks are.

MR. DONLEY: We looked at that, Your Honor. only parties we could think of who raised a notice argument or might have raised were Beacon and One Seaton (sic) who were settled with last year. That was one of the issues. They said we came in after Judge Wolin's settlement order approving the settlement.

With regard to everybody else, they were noticed. 19∥The record was made. We believe they're bound. We believe it's res judicata and the essential -- the necessity to the plan is -- has a couple of parts to it. One is obviously the \$115 million contribution Fresenius is making. Fresenius -- and Fresenius's contribution according to the settlement agreement, Section 2.02C and then it's memorialized in Judge 25∥Wolin's order at KK B where he finds this is an essential part.

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1 Fresenius's agreement at 2.02C requires that the plan for a 2 reorganization contain a release deeming that any person -- I'm sorry -- any person has fully and finalized released each and 4 every of the NMC defendants from all Grace-related claims.

So, they bargained for it, they insisted on it, Judge Wolin found at KK B and then I think it's finding AAA and just to complete the cites of decretal Number 5, Paragraph Number 5 in the order, that this is essential to the settlement. Fresenius isn't obligated to pay unless this is and shall be included in the plan.

And it goes beyond that. Fresenius gives a release 12∥ in Section 2.04 of their settlement agreement to Sealed Air. And Sealed Air settlement is contingent on Fresenius consummating a settlement, making the payment, giving Sealed Air the release. So, we think it's truly essential to the plan and everybody got notice and should be bound by the order and 17 the findings.

THE COURT: Well, I understand it says that it's 19 required but I think the plan confirmation issue and the settlement issue are two different things. And based on the fact that the Grace-related claims include claims that are not asbestos-related, and it was pre-Combustion, they clearly cannot be channeled. Whether they can be released may be a different issue, but they clearly cannot be channeled.

And the settlement agreement also requires a

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channeling either under a 524 or 105 and that can't happen. So, I am at a loss as to how this is going to work.

MR. DONLEY: Well, I guess, Your Honor, to me it all 4 comes back to 8.5.2 which was a plan amendment that was added $5\parallel$ about a year ago and there, the debtors assume the liability. So, I just don't see how any creditor is prejudiced and on the other hand Fresenius, you know, demanded this provision. need it to make the plan go.

THE COURT: Whether a creditor is prejudiced or not, 10∥ the circuits told me I can't confirm a plan that has an injunction for direct, non-related asbestos claims. I can't do it. Combustion says I can't. So --

MR. LOCKWOOD: Your Honor, if I could interject. Combustion Engineering says that you can't use 105 to enjoin asbestos claims that fail to qualify under 524(g). believe that there's anything in here that purports to do that. As Mr. Donley pointed out, there's a 524(g) injunction that's separate and apart from all of this that channels all the 19 asbestos PI and PD claims to their respective trusts.

THE COURT: Well, I didn't bring that plan, Mr. Lockwood, and I apologize. I just don't remember that detail whether it's channeling Grace-related claims or just the asbestos --

MR. LOCKWOOD: The only non-asbestos claims -- the 25∥only claims that are being channeled under 105 as such are what $1 \parallel Mr$. Donley referred to as the successor claims under 105. But, $2 \parallel$ those are defined as non-asbestos claims. They are, as Mr. 3 Donley pointed out earlier, fraudulent -- today, it's claims of 4 the sort that for example an unsecured creditor, non-asbestos 5 creditor, could conceivably raise. And I don't believe that Combustion Engineering says anything about that. I think the

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and --

THE COURT: No, I don't think Combustion --MR. LOCKWOOD: -- question is Continental Airlines

THE COURT: I don't think Combustion deals with 105 12 in a context other than asbestos claims. I agree with that.

MR. DONLEY: So, if, Your Honor -- yes, I think Mr. Lockwood's exactly right. When we talk about channeling, we have the asbestos claims in this plan -- our current plan 16 channeled under 524(g). Beyond that, just the successor type 17 claims we talked about channeled under 105. And then when we 18 get down to the others, these GR claims, I don't believe they're channeled. And to me, that's just a classic release of a nondebtor third party that then has to pass muster under Continental Airlines and the record I think is very, very strong on each of the points.

I'll just wrap up on how the Continental Airlines is satisfied. We talked about fairness to creditors and Judge Wolin's findings and they were repeated in the confirmation

1 hearing record and several of these were in Mr. Fink's 2 testimony as well on behalf of Grace on September 14th. 3 necessity, the reorganization we talked about how essential 4 they are.

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And then the last -- the third factor in Continental Airlines talks about specific findings and circumstances relating to the specifics of this case. There you have things like identity of interest between the released party and the debtor. That record's made very fully that these are back -- potentially back-door claims against the debtor, potentially indemnity obligations, co-indemnitor obligations, that's in the 12 record many places.

Was there a substantial contribution or consideration given? Yes. That's in many places, including Judge Wolin's finding YY. Did the -- did a substantial majority of the creditors support this? Yes, we know the vote totals. And does the plan pay substantially all of the claims affected by 18∥ the release? Yes, the asbestos claims we know, the successor type claims we know, the consideration and on the GR claims, the other claims, that's why I think the whole thing comes back to the 8.5.2 assumption of liability by the reorganized debtors.

THE COURT: All right. I'll take a look at that. MR. DONLEY: Okay. Those are all my comments on that, Your Honor. I assume we should pick up on the interest question after any others have commented?

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Yes. Anyone have any comments with THE COURT: respect to this issue of the release? Mr. Cohn?

MR. COHN: Yes, Your Honor. Let's start off please 5 with the issue of whether those who received notice of the 6 Fresenia settlement and did not object are bound when it comes time to plan confirmation about provisions of a Chapter 11 plan because I would respectfully assert that that proposition is not sustainable, Your Honor.

And the first reason is that there is -- under the 11 | bankruptcy code it's clear that only after receiving and having the opportunity to review a plan and disclosure statement may a creditor be bound as to any provision of a Chapter 11 plan, in this case, at the time of the Fresenia settlement, simply wasn't there. There was of course included in the settlement all sorts of stuff about what had to happen under a Chapter 11 plan. And parties were bound by the Court's approval of a settlement in the sense that no one could object that the settlement itself had been approved with those conditions contained in it. But, as to that meaning that everybody had signed off at that point to those provisions being included in a Chapter 11 plan just is not correct.

And Your Honor, you yourself have followed that When it came time, for example, to approve the Rail Insurance settlement, the Arrowwood settlement, there were

1 provisions of the settlement and some of those provisions said $2 \parallel$ okay, we're going to be the beneficiary of the 524(g) injunction under the plan and you ruled very specifically that 4 while you were approving the settlement you were reserving on $5\parallel$ the Section 524(g) issue until the plan. And that was completely proper, Your Honor. The -- it's the confirmation process that's designed to deal with plan issues. So, whatever the approval of the Fresenia settlement meant, it did not mean that all plan provisions required to be included as conditions to that settlement were approved as conforming to the bankruptcy code and applicable law.

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You, yourself, I believe just gave another reason why. The law could change and did change as -- with the 14 -- with handing down <u>Combustion Engineering</u>. But, also the parties' positions could change. We had no idea, for example, as the Libby claimants whether we were going to have objections 17 to the plan or not. In fact, at that stage, we had high hopes 18∥that we were going to be in a position to resolve all issues that we had with respect to the plan. And we certainly weren't going to review every single settlement or motion that came before the Court through the entire -- what's it been, nine years of the case -- to seek --

THE COURT: Well, if you don't though, you act at 24∥ your peril because then you've got notice and an opportunity to be heard and you're bound by the order.

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MR. DONLEY: Your Honor, I'm sorry to jump up but I'm 2 not sure why Mr. Cohn's arguing because his clients had notice of the original order and I think they are bound by res judicata. So, I think he's making an argument on behalf of people --THE COURT: Look, this isn't --

MR. DONLEY: -- who aren't here and probably don't exist.

THE COURT: Well, in any event, it's a narrow issue. $10 \parallel ext{My}$ concern is that it seems as though the releases include things that are direct claims against Fresenius that have nothing to do with the debtor. Nothing. In no way, related to 13 either the merger, fraudulent conveyances, asbestos, nothing.

It appears that they include anything and everything that could happen against Fresenius from time and memorial and I'm just simply not sure how this plan or any plan can force 17 that kind of release on anyone. And I get that from the definition in the settlement document of the Grace-related claims which essentially is very broad and which I apologize I don't have here but seems to include those claims. And that's the problem. So --

MR. COHN: Well, then I guess maybe I'm raising an additional problem, Your Honor --

THE COURT: All right.

MR. COHN: -- but I just -- I'm raising that for the

1 record and if you disagree obviously you'll so rule.

I think the parties have the right THE COURT: No. to object in the plan context, as well, because the issues could be different. And that's what I need to look at, Mr. Cohn, and I am looking at, whether the issues are different.

MR. COHN: Terrific.

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THE COURT: If they're not different, then I think res judicata or collateral estoppel will prevent an objection. But, if they are different for some reason then I don't think they will. Because obviously the settlement is designed to affect and enhance the plan confirmation process. But, the 12 plan still has to be confirmable on its own and that's what I'm 13 looking at now.

MR. COHN: Well, yes, Your Honor. And I would 15 acknowledge that except to the extent that any objection now being made to Section 8.8.7 of the plan affects the confirmability of the plan, then no such objection is properly before the Court in the confirmation process. So, maybe we are 19 on the same page.

But -- so let me move to my next point, Your Honor, which is that Mr. Donley pointed out and he's absolutely correct that asbestos claimants are enjoined, assuming the plan is confirmed, by the Section 524(g) injunction. And to the extent that Section 8.8.7 simply were to replicate what was already done in another section of the plan, it might not be

admirable drafting but it wouldn't be objectionable.

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However, the injunction in 8.8.7 -- strike that, Your 3 Honor -- I meant the release, the enforced release on people 4 who voted against the plan contained in Section 8.8.7 is 5 broader. And so, to the extent that you have asbestos claims, 6 call that A, Your Honor, and then you have a whole bunch of other claims that are also included, call those B. It's fine if 8.8.7 duplicates A. I mean, it's technically flawed because you can't enforce -- you still can't force people to give a 10 \parallel release, but you can enjoin them. So, that takes care of A.

But, as to B, which is that entire universe of claims 12 covered by 8.8.7 that are not picked up by the 524(g)injunction, the only way that those claims get enjoined, released or anything else under the plan is through 8.8.7 and, Your Honor, it's well established that it is simply not permission to say just because you receive or retain property under a plan that therefore you're releasing a claim that is your own separate independent claim. And so, Section 8.8.7 I would respectfully submit it does render the plan unconfirmable for that reason. Thank you.

> THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Anyone else?

MR. DONLEY: Could I just respond briefly on the plan definitions, Your Honor, of the terms because I think the -- we don't have it up there -- but the release in -- at the end of 8.5.2 doesn't release Fresenius for all claims by anybody at

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any time. And there's a couple of pieces of limiting language.

First, in 8.8.7, the consensual releases are described above and at the end of that about eight lines from 4 the end it says there's a release there being given in any way 5∥ relating to or pertaining to the debtors or the reorganized debtors, their operations on or before the effective date. When you then come down to --

THE COURT: Well, but it goes on. Their respective 9 property Chapter 11 cases or the negotiation, formulation, and 10 preparation of the plan or any related agreements, instruments, or other documents. And that -- clearly includes the Fresenius

MR. DONLEY: Correct. But, that's not -- that 14 wouldn't be a claim -- a business claim arising today against 15 Fresenius with no connection to Grace. That wouldn't be 16 covered because in the next paragraph, we say each holder who 17 receives or retains shall be deemed unconditionally released in the Fresenius indemnified parties to the same extent as the release in the preceding sentence. So, there is a limitation

THE COURT: Then, you folks need some clarity to this, if that's the case. If you're not attempting to release direct claims against Fresenius, then you need a sentence that says that.

MR. DONLEY: And I think it does -- let me just

1 finish with two more cites, Your Honor. The definition of 2 Grace-related claim of which these are a subset -- the GR claims are a subset in the definitions -- includes as the third 4 item the claims based on the conduct or operations of any 5 business or operations of any of Grace Con and its parents or subsidiaries at any time. And then, when we go to 8.5.2A, GR claim is defined there and it is limited in Section A Your Honor. It's not wide open, all claims for all time.

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THE COURT: Okay. Then how does that fit in? MR. LOCKWOOD: Your Honor, one other --

THE COURT: There is somewhere a definition -- and 12 I'm sorry, I don't know exactly where -- that indicates that to the extent the releases incorporate Grace-related claims the definition of Grace-related claims specifically refers to the Fresenius settlement. And the Fresenius settlement defines Grace-related claims as virtually anything and everything that could ever come up from the beginning of the world till the end 18 of the world against Fresenius.

Now, it's not that specific. It doesn't use the beginning of the world and end of the world terms. But, it does say essentially that it includes everything against Fresenius. And I simply don't see how this plan can do that. Now, if I'm misunderstanding it, then maybe I should give you a day or so to file something and put it in context for me because I will take a look at 8.5.2. I don't think the

1 definitional issue addresses this though, Mr. Donley.

MR. LOCKWOOD: Your Honor, Mr. Cohn represents the 3 Libby claimants. He acknowledged --

> THE COURT: I understand.

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MR. LOCKWOOD: -- he created this A and B. I don't 6 understand how he professes to represent anybody with the Category B claims that he was arguing are too broad. So, it seems to me that he lacks standing if he's asserting any objection.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Lockwood, I'm not dealing with 11∥ standing issues today. I have very limited time and a very specific focus. So, if somebody wants to address the focus, I'm going to hear anybody and everybody who wants to address the focus, because my intent is to try to get an order on this confirmation process out by the end of the year. So, could we just get to the merits, please? Yes?

MR. COCO: Your Honor, Nathan Coco on behalf of 18 Fresenius. I'll volunteer to address the focus and I'll try to 19 make it quick.

Your Honor, we don't read the definition of Grace-related claim perhaps as broadly as you do, or at least in your most recent reading. The definition as set forth in the settlement agreement which is in Section 1.21 goes through 24∥ the typical litany you see of a definition of a claim but then 25 it's qualified at the end by, that are based upon, arise out of

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1 the NMC transaction which is referred to in the plan as the 2 Fresenius transaction or the conduct or operations of any Grace Con business.

And so, the intent of this provision and I think also 5 its construction is that it captures claims that could be brought against Fresenius based upon its relationship with the Grace entities and also the Grace transaction. And this mirrors the definition in the plan which incorporates it by reference but also I'd note for the sake of clarity and the 10 plan definition is in Section 141 --

THE COURT: Well, here's the problem. My clerk who's 12 on the phone has printed for me a copy of the definition. It says, Grace-related claim shall mean collectively all claims including unknown claims demands, rights, liabilities and causes of action of every nature and description whatsoever, known or unknown, direct or indirect, whether concealed or hidden from the beginning of time up to and including the settlement effective date, asserted or that might have been asserted including without limitation claims for fraudulent conveyance, successor liability, piercing of the corporate veil, negligence, gross negligence, professional negligence, breach of duty of care, breach of duty of loyalty, breach of duty of candor, fraud, breach of fiduciary duty, mismanagement, corporate waste, breach of contract, negligent misrepresentation, contribution -- something that I can't read

 $1 \parallel --$ any other common law or equitable claims and violations of $2 \parallel$ any state or federal statutes, rules or regulations which are either asbestos-related claims or that are based on or arise 4 out of the IMC transaction or the conduct or operations of any 5 Grace Con business including without limitation, any liability or obligation of Grace Con business under environmental law but not including any claims based on or arising out of the conduct or operations of the NMC business or any after omission of the NMC defendants in connection with the operation of the NMC business. That's the definition that I've been dealing with. Okay.

MR. COCO: Okay.

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THE COURT: Now that I have it again, please proceed.

MR. COCO: Great. Thank you, Your Honor. And I think it's the last clause that you read that is -- places a limitation on all the things that precede it. The clause which starts which are either asbestos-related claims, which are addressed in the 524(g) portion of the plan, or that are based upon, arise out of the NMC transaction, or the conduct or operations of the Grace Con business. And included at the end of the definition and also in the plan definition is the carve out for any direct claims that a party could bring against Fresenius based upon the NMC business, the business that Fresenius took when it separated from the Grace entities.

And so, Your Honor, we don't read this release and

1 the definition of Grace-related claims to capture a direct 2 claim against Fresenius that has nothing to do with its 3 relationship with Grace, the Fresenius transaction, or claims 4 that could otherwise be brought against Fresenius because of its prior relationship to Grace.

> THE COURT: All right. Okay.

MR. COCO: Thank you.

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THE COURT: Thank you. Okay. Let's move on to the next one.

MR. DONLEY: Your Honor, again, if there's specific aspects of the interest rate issue, I have a lot. I can ramble on but that --

THE COURT: Well, there is a specific aspect.

MR. DONLEY: All right.

THE COURT: I think the problem may be the 16 fluctuation in interest rates. And because of that fluctuation, I can't tell with the way the Class 9 interest 18 rates for the pre-petition lenders is calculated under the 19 plan, whether it at least provides the lenders on a go forward 20 basis with their contract rate of interest.

MR. DONLEY: It does, and I can show it graphically most easily. 22

THE COURT: All right.

MR. DONLEY: The exact number and calculation hasn't 25 been put in the record but the basis for this graph has been.

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And I can show it on a time link.

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So, you start with what's the non-default contract rate under the contract. And that's defined as something 4 called the alternate base rate, which both sides -- alternate 5 base rate which both sides stipulate means prime. So, if we look at prime on this chart -- and I need to zoom out a little bit. If you look at prime under this chart during dependency of the case, it's a floating rate and it follows that pattern. During the first couple of weeks before the first interest 10∥reset date, there's a euro dollar rate that applies and that doesn't -- that's noted in a different color at the start. 12 But, that doesn't have a material impact.

The plan rate then is for -- from January 1st, '06 forward is identical. It's prime and I'll show that on the next chart. In fact, let me back up, Your Honor, to the period from the petition date through the end of '05. The plan rate is the 6.09 percent fixed rate --

THE COURT: Yes. It's not that that I'm concerned 19 about.

MR. DONLEY: Prime is below and the excess is greater. And so -- and then beginning on the 1st of '06, the plan rate and the non-default contract rate are the same. They're prime, except that the plan is slightly more generous, Your Honor, because the plan provides quarterly compounding and if you read the contracts and apply New York law, which

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applies, they really don't provide for quarterly compounding. 2 It's really a simple interest. That's never been addressed but if it ever became a dispute we could brief that.

So, I hope that answers your first question about how they -- in what respect the plan rate is equal to or greater than the non-default contract rate.

THE COURT: All right. So that -- I thought the non-default contract rate was a formula that started this time that had some multiplier factor but again I apologize.

MR. DONLEY: No. Let me back up and do a very short 11 primer on the contract, Your Honor. There are two defined rates. Under the credit agreements, there are two of them as Your Honor knows. They're identical in their wording and all material respects. And there are two defined rates. dollar rate which is LIBOR-based, and it does add a margin, and alternate base rate which is prime.

THE COURT: Oh, okay.

MR. DONLEY: The parties have both agreed that the 19 non-default rate that's applicable is this alternate base rate or prime. That's why we didn't show you any LIBOR-based rates.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. DONLEY: The default rate then isn't defined per se as a separate rate. It's just a contingent rate that's defined by reference to either of those two underlying rates if an event of default occurs. And that's in Section 10, Section

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5.1C, and it's in the definition. It all says that the default 2 rate is contingent on an event of default, and the lenders have 3 agreed the failure to pay principal in their briefs when due is $4\parallel$ an event of default, and so I won't go back to NextWave and all that doctrine about how not making an interest payment when it comes due legally can't constitute a default. I know Your Honor is extremely familiar, and has ruled on that.

But the reason I bring up this passage, Your Honor, is in some of their arguments the lenders have made this 10 creative argument. They've said, oh, well, when the calendar 11 page merely flips over to the date of maturity and you don't 12 repay principal, well, that's just an automatic event where you bump to the prime plus two percent rate, so you don't really call it a default. You don't really have to call it the default rate. And it just isn't. The contract says if any of the events shall occur, and the first one they list is borrower failing to pay any principal when due. That's the 18∥ calendar page flipping to the maturity date in non-payment because of the Bankruptcy Code restrictions. That is, in the contract, an event of default, which, of course, we believe is not enforceable. That takes us back to the non-default contract rate, the rate that is otherwise applicable at that time.

And I'll finish with 5.1C. The default rate, if you 25∥ have maturity pass without payment of interest, the contract

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1 says you pay the rate that would otherwise be applicable,
 2 everybody agrees that's prime, plus two percent from the date
  of such non-payment until such amount is paid in full.
 4 the default provision for non-payment of principal when due.
 5 And their argument that, geez, you can't take any rate except
   the default rate because it's the only rate in the contract,
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   they say, sometimes, no, prime --
             THE COURT: No. I'm not rearguing the default rate.
             MR. DONLEY: Prime -- prime is --
             THE COURT: That's not the point.
             MR. DONLEY: Prime is the non-default. That's
12 agreed.
             THE COURT:
                        Okay.
             MR. DONLEY: And that's all I --
             THE COURT: The prime is the non-default rate.
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   That's what I was looking for.
             MR. DONLEY: Yes. And that's all I have, unless Your
18 Honor has further questions.
             THE COURT: No, I don't. Mr. Cobb?
             MR. COBB: Good morning, Your Honor. Richard Cobb on
   behalf of the bank lender group. Your Honor, we do not
   disagree with the particular statements that were made
   regarding the prime rate-prime rate equivalent. Post effective
   date, Your Honor, there was a mention with regard to quarterly
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compounding. We strongly disagree with that characterization,

or that argument advanced on behalf of the debtors. 2 believe that quarterly compounding is applicable under the agreements, and is supported by any law that the Court would 4 choose to turn to. Your Honor --

THE COURT: I'm not even getting into the compounding.

> MR. COBB: I understand.

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THE COURT: I just want to know whether or not this plan will provide the lenders with a non-default contract rate. That's what I couldn't tell, or didn't understand from the evidence. That's all I was trying to find out. And I take it 12 that you agree that the plan does provide at least the contract 13 rate of interest, not the default rate?

MR. COBB: Right, Your Honor, but that's a tricky way to phrase the question because it's not only the rate, it's when the interest is paid. It's when we are satisfied. We've obviously argued, Your Honor, that we're impaired because they're not paying the default rate. Set that aside. also argued, however, that we are impaired because we are not being paid any interest on the effective date, any interest whatsoever in the event that we continue to assert our legal rights, i.e., if we were to continue and appeal. That, Your Honor, is different -- it does not comport, obviously, with the contract provisions. Principal is to be paid on the effective date. We believe that interest is to be paid, as well.

1 Further, Your Honor, no interest is to be paid on the interest 2 that remains unpaid as of the effective rate, and we so, Your 3 Honor, for both of those reasons, and this is not an allowed 4 claim versus unallowed, or contested, or objected to claim. 5 This is an issue specifically with regard to impairment. And so, the non-default contract rate does not comport with the plan's rate simply because of how they proposed to pay the interest. They proposed no interest at all on the effective date. They proposed that no interest will continue to accrue. 10 So, for that portion of our impairment argument, Your Honor, we do believe that it doesn't comport and we are impaired because 12 of that provision. Thank you.

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THE COURT: I suggested earlier that you folks should 14 attempt to resolve this issue. I'm going to make that suggestion again, and hopefully you will be able to provide me with an order that resolves this interest rate issue, and when it's to be paid under this plan before I come out with a 18 confirmation order.

Okay. I think those were the only two issues that asked in the order -- excuse me one second. My clerk sent me a note.

(Pause)

Okay. In 8.5.2, based on the fact that THE COURT: Seaton and OneBeacon have now settled, is 8.5.2 the embodiment of that settlement with respect to, I guess it's Clause 3,

1 provided, however, that with respect to Seaton, a G.R. claim $2 \parallel$ may only be asserted, and a G.R. proof of claim may only be filed with respect to a G.R. claim that's based on the 1996 4 Uniquard agreement and so forth, everything else that deals $5\parallel$ with Uniguard and Seaton. Is this the settlement?

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MR. DONLEY: Yes, Your Honor, it is. And I think what remains of the G.R. claim category is if -- we don't know of any, but if potentially there were some other similar claims out there that's what it's attempting to address and what 10 8.5.2C would pick up.

THE COURT: Okay. Recently the Commercial Union 12∥ Insurance also settled, but apparently it's become part of OneBeacon. I just want to make sure that the Commercial Union Insurance settlement and the settlement with -- that was embodied in 8.5.2 of the plan with OneBeacon and Seaton are not somehow contradictory. I guess I want to know whether OneBeacon has settled all of its issues. That's what I'm 18 really looking for. Mr. Brown?

MR. BROWN: Your Honor, the answer to that question in terms of plan objections is, yes, both Seaton and OneBeacon have resolved all of their plan objections.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. And that would then include the Commercial Union Insurance aspect of this as well, then, Mr. Brown?

MR. BROWN: Yes, Your Honor. The Commercial Union --

OneBeacon is a successor to the Commercial Union entities.

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THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Okay. There is a provision in the plan that talks about the California claims 4 and the fact that they are no longer on appeal, and that the 5 same procedure is in place to resolve them, but I'm not sure I $6 \parallel$ know what that procedure is. Is that 7A of the plan the same as the Anderson Memorial Hospital claim? It will be resolved through the plan? There's nothing pending that requires any further adjudication by this Court? Is that the intent of that provision?

MR. DONLEY: Yes, Your Honor.

So, they're in Provision 7A of the plan, THE COURT: 13 Class 7A of the plan?

MR. DONLEY: Yes, Your Honor. That's correct.

THE COURT: Okay. There is a sentence that indicates that the Anderson Memorial Hospital claim is still pending, but inactive, and I'm not sure I know what to do with that. don't know whether this provision was drafted before the appeal was dismissed by the Circuit or whether that's material. thought that all that was left was the Anderson Memorial Hospital claim itself, not a class action claim, but I'm not sure what this language means.

MR. DONLEY: There was an appeal history, and I know Lisa Esayian is very familiar with it. If she is on the line and can briefly walk us through it? I'm not sure if she is,

1 but I'll ask her to un-mute if she is, because I know she knows that history.

THE COURT: Ms. Esayian, are you on?

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MS. ESAYIAN: Yes, Your Honor. That's correct. There was an appeal -- Your Honor issued an order denying Anderson Memorial's motion for class certification. appealed by Anderson Memorial to the District Court. District Court affirmed Your Honor's denial of certification of the class. Anderson Memorial then appealed to the Third Circuit. The Third Circuit ruled that it lacked jurisdiction 11 to hear the appeal because the denial of certification was not 12 a final adjudication. Therefore, the Third Circuit did not 13 render a ruling on whether certification was appropriate or 14 not, or affirming or reversing Your Honor's order, but simply ruled that it did not have jurisdiction, so that the class 16 portion of the Anderson claim, at least theoretically, could be appealed at a later point in time. The Third Circuit said that in their order. So, the individual claim remains. The class portion was denied by Your Honor, but could, in theory, be appealed farther on down the line.

THE COURT: Okay. So, whatever is left with respect to Anderson Memorial, whether it turns out to be just the individual Anderson Memorial Hospital claim or a class claim is in 7A, Class 7A?

MS. ESAYIAN: Yes, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. Anyone -- I'm not sure $2 \parallel$ if Mr. Speights or someone is on the line for Anderson. there any concern, or something you wish to express? Okay. $4 \parallel \text{I'm}$ hearing no response. Okay. Section 5.6 of the TDP has drawn some objections. This is the section that requires any indirect claimant who submits a claim to the trust, particularly if the claim has been settled by an indirect claimant, to obtain a release from the direct claimant of the trust. I think I'm a little confused as to what that process is supposed to be and what the purpose of it is. So, if I could get some explanation of 5.6, I would appreciate it.

MR. LOCKWOOD: Your Honor, Section 5.6 sets up two classes of indirect claims, one of them which is the one -- is the so-called presumptive requirements, and the other is the -what happens if it doesn't meet the presumptive requirements. And the -- I believe -- let me just check here -- yes. requirement in Subparagraph 2 is the one I think you're referring to in the first paragraph, where they talk about the direct claimant and the indirect shall have released the PI trust from the liability of the direct claimant. Is that the clause that you're referring to?

THE COURT: Well, it's there. It's also somewhere below, I think, where it's talking about settlements, but --

MR. LOCKWOOD: Well, there's also, in the second 25∥paragraph, it says with an appropriate full release in favor of

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THE COURT: Yes.

MR. LOCKWOOD: -- the PI trust.

THE COURT: But essentially it's the same.

MR. LOCKWOOD: Both of those are with respect to presumptive trust, now -- claims, that you can have -- you can still have an indirect claim if you don't meet the requirements, and so for -- there's two categories one can contemplate, or that this contemplates. One is settlements, the other is judgments. If -- it's obviously in the context of settlements that you're talking about getting releases, because 12∥you don't necessarily get a release when you get a judgment. believe maybe one of the objectors pointed that out. But as I believe that we articulated during the hearing, since the single satisfaction rule applies, there's -- in the third paragraph of 5.6 where it's talking about an indirect claimant cannot meet the presumptive requirements set forth above, including the requirement that the indirect claimant provide the trust with a full release of the direct claimant's claim, he can never -- they can nevertheless establish that they have a valid indirect claim by showing that they have paid the liability of the trust. And if you had a judgment against you and it was for the full joint and several liability, which is the context in which indirect claims arise, then you would be able to show that you didn't need a release because the

judgment itself was the thing that extinguished the liability 2 of the trust for that purpose because it's -- because as I said before of the single satisfaction rule, you can't get --

> THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. LOCKWOOD: -- I hate to use the world double dip 6 because it has a lot of other connotations in these cases, but you can't get the same money twice from two different people.

THE COURT: Okay. I understand that with respect to the difference between the judgments and the settlements. 10 clerk was just pointing out with respect to Anderson Memorial that Mr. Speights and Mr. Fairey are both supposedly on the phone, but maybe when I'm done with this issue I'll turn back to see whether perhaps they were on mute and I need to get them 14 un-muted, Mr. Lockwood.

Okay. I appreciate the distinction between the judgments and settlements. I think in reading this I was not appreciating that difference. If the issue is getting a release with respect to the settlement, that obviously makes some sense. It does not, necessarily, with respect to the judgment. So --

MR. LOCKWOOD: In a settlement, if you're not -- the normal rule is you're settling your several liabilities, so normally a settlement wouldn't give rise to a contribution claim, and if, somehow or another, you want to argue that you -- that somehow you did settle the Grace liability assumed by

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the trust, you'd need to prove it, and the way you prove it is $2 \parallel I$ got a release of Grace and/or the trust, and that's why that requirement is in there for settlements.

Okay. Thank you. Anyone wish to address THE COURT: 5 this issue with respect to the releases?

MS. CASEY: Your Honor, Linda Casey on behalf of BNSF Railway. This issue with respect to the releases, as Mr. Lockwood just addressed, does fit nicely with cases where there's joint and several liability where a co-defendant is paying for their several liability. It dovetails with our issue where the indirect claimant is being sued on a derivative liability, or a strict liability, or vicarious liability, where the claimant is asserting the full value of the claim against BNSF on behalf of -- on the basis of Grace's conduct. theoretically possible that BNSF could obtain a settlement for less than the full amount with the Libby claimants choosing to continue to go after the trust. The issue dovetails with the objection that BNSF made where the extraordinary claims treatment limits BNSF to be able to go after the trust on the standard to maximum value and prevents them from being able to come in at the extraordinary value despite the fact that BNSF and some other claimants are not exactly the joint and several liability claimants. They are being -- have claims asserted against them for derivative liability or strict liability, and therefore this issue of, well, it works because there's a

single payment doesn't really work in the context of BNSF.

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THE COURT: Well, I think it should still, if I understand Mr. Lockwood's position correctly, because to the 4 extent that BNSF asserts that it has a claim against the trust $5\parallel$ and the trust is only there to pay the liabilities of Grace, so to pay the liabilities of Grace, BNSF would have had to pay the liability of Grace. So, if you paid the liability of Grace and you get a release for the fact that you paid the liability of Grace, then you can assert that claim against the trust.

MS. CASEY: Right. But the issue that arises with 11 the BNSF claims where it is considered a strict liability or a derivative liability claim is the difference between the standard value claims and the extraordinary treatment. And under the plan the extraordinary claims value is between five and eight times the value of a standard claim. And what I'm saying is, it is theoretically possible for BNSF to settle with the Libby claimants for less than what they claim is their full value and have the Libby claimants want to still come in and get their standard value claim. And because BNSF has paid more than what the standard value claim is, it would not be double dipping.

If BNSF has paid more then the THE COURT: extraordinary value --

> More than the standard value. MS. CASEY: No.

THE COURT: Oh. More than the standard value but 1 less than the extraordinary value --

MS. CASEY: Correct.

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THE COURT: -- then you'd get a release to the extent 4 that you paid the claim, but --

MS. CASEY: Unless the Libby claimants feel that they 6 are entitled to the extraordinary value. It's an issue where the -- the reason I'm raising this is the plan values assume that the indirect liable -- indirect co-defendants have joint and several liability where they're going to pay their several share and maybe be liable for a separate several share on the part of the debtors.

> THE COURT: Right.

MS. CASEY: However, where you have somebody who is being asserted strict liability, vicarious liability, or any other kind of derivative claims, it is not this joint and several liability. It's paying all of the value. difficulty comes in where you have the extraordinary claims value treatment, say, well, if you pay -- if the underlying 19 creditor received a substantial payment from a third party, they're only entitled to the standard value claim, and therefore, they are -- even though their claim would have been an extraordinary value, because there is somebody who has strict liability or derivative liability asserted against them, they can't get that, and so then we have this issue with, well, what are we asking the plaintiffs to release? Are we asking

1 them to release their right to the single claim, to the full 2 claim? How does that work when you're in the context of a settlement where they're taking less than what they would like 4 to take and they want to preserve their rights to come against the trust?

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Mangan?

MR. MANGAN: Good morning, Your Honor. Kevin Mangan on behalf of the State of Montana. Just so I'm clear, I understand Mr. Lockwood's explanation of presumptive versus the non-presumptive categories. To the extent there is a release or there is not a release, you still -- it would go into the non-presumptive category. Is that your explanation?

MR. LOCKWOOD: If there was not a release, yes.

MR. MANGAN: It would go to non --

MR. LOCKWOOD: It would go to the non-presumptive.

Correct. 16

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MR. MANGAN: -- presumptive. Okay.

MR. LOCKWOOD: But if you establish that you have a 19 right under law, then you win.

MR. MANGAN: As Your Honor is aware, the State of Montana is pressing, and continues to press its objection with regard to the plan.

THE COURT: Okay. So, what is it that the trust is asking for to the extent that somehow the Libby claimants agree to settle with an entity other than the trust for less than

what they contend is their full claim?

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MR. LOCKWOOD: Well, Your Honor, Ms. Casey's hypothetical deals with two parties who are not in the trust, 4 namely the Libby claimants making a direct settlement not with 5 the trust but with BNSF, and BNSF making a settlement with the Libby claimants not with the trust. And she -- and when you're talking about making settlements, it's within the control of those two parties as to what terms they agree on. hypothesizes that somehow BNSF makes a settlement for less than the extraordinary value of the claim, but the Libby claimants -- but part of the deal that they make with the Libby claimants is that the Libby claimants get to ask the trust for, I guess, the difference between what they got with BNSF and the extraordinary claim value. First, I mean, BNSF might take an assignment from the Libby claimants of the standard -- or whatever they got paid, and the two of them jointly could press an extraordinary claim.

I really -- I don't quite know how to deal with this level of hypothetical scenario. All I know is that if you have a non-presumptive claim and -- and you are entitled as a matter of law, you've shown that you have paid a portion of the trust's liability, which by hypothesis it sounded to me like Ms. Casey was positing. I mean, it sounded like she's saying, well, the Libby claimants were going to get extraordinary 25∥ value, five to eight times the standard. We've paid part, but

1 not all of that, so if that were the case, then if they could $2 \parallel --$ they would be able to establish, assuming that the Libby claimants didn't go for a hundred percent of the extraordinary 4 value, they would be entitled to establish that the part they $5\parallel$ paid was part of the trust's liability, and make a claim under 6 the non-presumptive liability. And if they didn't -- if they just gave the Libby claimants the money and didn't get any kind of a release of the trust at all, well, that would have been a voluntary decision on their part to make that kind of a 10∥ settlement, and they might very well be unable to prove at that point if they had left the Libby claimants with the right to go for the full value of the extraordinary claim against the trust, they wouldn't be able to prove that they paid any portion of the trust liability.

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THE COURT: Well, I don't think the issue is as to BNSF. I think the assumption is --

MR. LOCKWOOD: Well, I didn't think it was, either, 18∥ until Ms. Casey got up, but I mean --

THE COURT: No. I think the issue is if, hypothetically, BNSF made a deal with the Libby claimants pay some portion of what a Libby claimant contends is the ultimate liability that would be owed, but the Libby claimant could satisfy the extraordinary claims value portion of the TDP, the settlement with BNSF doesn't rise to that level. The issue is can the Libby claimant who settled part but not all of the

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1 liability come into the trust? Is the trust demanding -- it
 2 looks like the trust is demanding a release of all of its
  liability, even if all of it --
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             MR. LOCKWOOD: For the presumptive -- for the
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 5 presumptively valid claims. It doesn't require that --
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             THE COURT: Oh. Because in a settlement, you're
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   saying, it would not be presumptively valid?
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             MR. LOCKWOOD: Let's assume the Libby claim is eight
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   times value --
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             THE COURT: Answer my question first.
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             MR. LOCKWOOD: I'm sorry.
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             THE COURT: Are you saying that the settlements would
13 not be presumptively valid claims? Only judgments would be
14 presumptively valid claims? So, every settlement --
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             MR. LOCKWOOD: No. A settlement that provides a
16 release from the trust --
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             THE COURT: Right.
             MR. LOCKWOOD: -- is presumptively valid.
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             THE COURT: Okay. Then that's the issue. What's the
20 extent of the release? Only what they paid, or for the full
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   claim? Because if it's --
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             MR. LOCKWOOD: It depends on the terms of the
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   release.
             In other words, if you -- if you hypothesize that --
   I mean, we're -- a hundred thousand dollar value for an
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25 extraordinary claim, I'm just pulling this number, or a million
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 $1 \mid -- \mid$ let me make it a million dollars for an extraordinary claim, 2 and BNSF settles the claim against it for 500,000, and the 3 Libby claimant wants to get the remaining \$500,000 from the 4 trust, there's -- if -- through either taking a partial assignment of the Libby claimant's claim BNSF gets the right to 500,000 of the million, or through getting a release by the Libby claimants of the trust of \$500,000 worth of the claim, if they can establish some way or another that they have paid a liability that the trust would otherwise have had to pay, then under the non-presumptive liability portion of this they would -- both the Libby claimants and BNSF would be able to get money 12 from the trust.

> THE COURT: Okay. I think that's the issue.

MR. LOCKWOOD: That's what I'm attempting to 15 articulate.

Okay. So, in other words, the release --THE COURT: the trust is not demanding a full release. It's demanding a release of the liability of the trust to the extent that somebody says they paid it. If the trust would still have further liability the claimant, the direct claimant itself is not prohibited from pursuing that direct claim?

MR. LOCKWOOD: Right. And the question of how the relationship between -- I mean, when you settle in BNSF's capacity with the Libby claimant, this hypothetical settlement, they can negotiate whatever terms they want to, including

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1 assignments of partial claims, or agreement that I'm paying $2 \parallel$ only a part of the claim, etcetera. At the end of the day the 3 -- there's nothing in the non-presumptive liability portion of 4 5.6 that says that you couldn't show that you've paid -- it $5\parallel$ says if the indirect claimant -- this is the third paragraph of 6 not meeting the presumptive requirements -- if the indirect claimant can show that it has paid all or a portion of such liability or obligation, the PI trust shall reimburse the indirect claimant the amount of the liability or obligation so paid times the payment percentage, etcetera. So, those provisions contemplate a less than hundred percent release, but it's the hundred percent release that's presumptively liable. And the reason it's set up this way is that you -- you wouldn't know unless you really looked at whatever the terms of the settlement agreement were, exactly what its legal effect was vis-a-vis the trust. It might be very clear, just says it right on the face of it. Or there might be a debate between the indirect claimant as to whether or not it actually had paid a portion of the trust liability or was somehow or another paying its own liability that wasn't something from the trust. So, that's the -- the non-presumptive liability picks up both judgments, and sort of partial settlements or other -- you know, any other assertion of liability on the part of the trust for contribution or indemnity that isn't the result of a full released presumptive settlement.

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THE COURT: All right. Okay. Thank you. Anyone 2 wish to address this release issue before I turn back to the AMH issue? Okay. Operator? I'm sorry. Is either Mr. 4 Speights or Mr. Fairey on the phone? COURT CALL OPERATOR: Mr. Speights' line is now open 6 for you, Your Honor. All right. Thank you. Mr. Speights, I'm THE COURT: going to back up to the issue with respect to AMH for a moment. What I was attempting to find out was whether whatever claims 10∥are left with respect to AMH, whether it's an individual -- I'm sorry -- the individual claim of the hospital, or whether it 12 turns out to be a class claim, they're all included in Class 7A, and I got a representation from the plan proponents that the answer to that question is yes. So, do you have anything 15 l you wish to state? MR. SPEIGHTS: Your Honor, Mr. Rosendorf is also on the line, and as to that question you asked, which is a bankruptcy question, I would prefer he respond, and I'm not 19 sure whether he is on mute or not. MR. ROSENDORF: Unless you can hear me, I'm on a listen only line. THE COURT: I can hear you, Mr. Rosendorf. MR. ROSENDORF: Oh. I guess I'm not on a listen only 24 line, then.

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THE COURT: Okay. Go ahead.

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MR. ROSENDORF: Good thing I had it on mute up until now.

(Laughter)

Okay, Mr. Rosendorf, tell me what you'd THE COURT: like the record to reflect.

MR. ROSENDORF: That is our understanding, as well, is that under the classification scheme of the plan that that claim is a 7A claim.

THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything else that you wish to address that has been identified on this record with respect to the releases, or anything else, Mr. Rosendorf?

MR. ROSENDORF: No. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. At one point the issue under 5.6 of the TDP that the trust may be doing a separate proof of claim form for the indirect claimants was an issue, but frankly I don't remember seeing that offhand as I was going through these issues. Is that an issue still, or is it not, 18 that there is not a form now?

MR. LOCKWOOD: There is still not a form that I'm aware of. I don't believe there's an issue because, among other things, as the colloquy that we had a few minutes ago, when you get into the area of non-presumptive claims, it's a little hard to articulate exactly what that form would look like. If there's a volume of indirect claims that the trustees concluded would be efficient to create a form for, they would

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1 do so. But I don't believe that there's any pending objection 2 to the plan that somehow or another the form should have been done as a plan document as opposed to being done by the 4 trustees after the fact.

THE COURT: Okay. I just want to make sure that that's not an issue. I don't remember seeing objections to that fact in your briefing, but I know it came up at one of the hearings, and so I just want to be sure I haven't missed something. Does someone have an objection on that score that I've missed? All right. There's no response. I believe that covers everything that I was prepared to address today.

(Pause)

THE COURT: Let's take a very short recess, about ten minutes, so that I can confer with my law clerk. I want to make sure that I haven't missed something since she's not here, and then I'll call her and we'll be back.

MR. COBB: Your Honor, before we break, just to follow up. Richard Cobb on behalf of the bank lender group, 18 two quick points. Your Honor, it should come as no surprise to the Court, the bank lender group is ready, willing, and able to sit and meet with the debtors, with equity, more importantly, to have a discussion about the interest rate issue. We've been willing to do that since prior to the extended confirmation 24 **I** hearings.

Number two, Your Honor, with respect to the -- we

1 talked about this issue, impairment, because the -- we 2 bifurcate impairment, the one issue with regard to impairment is we're not going to be paid interest on the effective date. 4 Your Honor, a simple way -- if Your Honor agrees with the 5 debtors that the non-default rate doesn't apply, but then agrees with us that, in fact, we are impaired because we're not being paid interest on the effective date, a simple way, of course, to fix the latter is to require them to amend the plan to provide for payment of that interest. Your Honor, there's a world in which the rate, although stated rate is equal, if the appeal goes on long enough the effective rate means, because we're not receiving any interest at all, and interest on interest, it starts to diverge. In other words, there's a big gap in the amount of -- in the amount that we're compensated for in the interest.

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THE COURT: Well, I understand that, and I get -- the legal issue that I haven't resolved, Mr. Cobb, is as of what date I have to make that determination. I don't know whether it's ongoing over the life of the plan because it's interest on paid claims, or whether it's how the plan reads as of the effective date. I just don't know. I think you folks should eliminate this issue by fixing when the interest will be paid, at least. That much should be fixed.

> MR. COBB: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Ten minute recess.

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1	(Recess)
2	COURT CLERK: All rise.
3	THE COURT: Please be seated. Those were all of the
4	issues that I am prepared to address now. Ms. Baer?
5	MS. BAER: Thank you, Your Honor. We just wanted to
6	point out, I think as you're aware from a couple of the
7	questions you asked, that we did file some technical amendments
8	to the plan on the eighth, and we'd be happy to walk through,
9	if you had any other questions on any them, otherwise I think
LO	they're pretty straightforward and self-explanatory.
L1	THE COURT: I didn't see any difficulty with any of
L2	them except the insurance issue, which I wanted to be sure
L3	didn't somehow or other set aside what OneBeacon and Seaton did
L4	because of the fact that OneBeacon was a successor. That's
L5	all.
L6	MS. BAER: Okay. Then I think that's it, Your Honor.
L7	THE COURT: All right. Any housekeeping, any
L8	other matters? Okay. We're Grace is adjourned, then. Than
L9	you.
20	MS. BAER: Thank you, Your Honor.
21	MR. LOCKWOOD: Thank you, Your Honor.
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CERTIFICATION

We, STEPHANIE SCHMITTER and TAMMY DeRISI, court approved transcribers, certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the official electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter, and to the best of our abilities.

/s/ Stephanie Schmitter

STEPHANIE SCHMITTER

/s/ Tammy DeRisi

TAMMY DeRISI

J&J COURT TRANSCRIBERS, INC. DATE: December 16, 2010